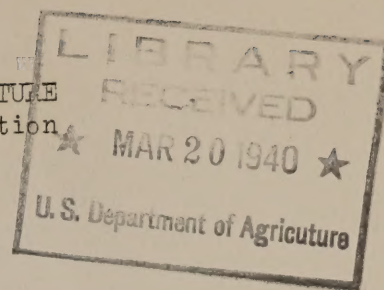


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Division of Information



A.A.A. AND FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade has been a large factor in developing American agriculture. It is still of great importance. The attached material presents a number of foreign trade facts of importance to farmers and others in their study and appraisal of the A.A.A. farm program. Highlights of this information follow:

During a long period of years, industry's share of total exports has increased, agriculture's share has decreased. (I, page 1.)

Europe absorbs two-thirds of agriculture's exports, only one-third of industry's. Consequently, European dislocations have been especially severe on American agriculture. (II, page 1.)

About four acres are producing for the export market for every acre that might be used to produce things now imported. Farm exports are about four times more important to the American farmer than farm imports. (III, page 2.)

Farm exports have greatly exceeded competitive farm imports in recent years, despite rising trade barriers abroad. At the same time, competitive farm imports have declined in relation to total farm imports since 1936. (IV, page 3.)

Imports normally increase with American farm prosperity, and decrease when prices are low. Aside from temporary increases due to drought, farm imports have not changed materially from the normal trend to be expected as a result of price movements. (V, page 4.)

In 1938 the United States exported tobacco, cotton, rice and wheat in amounts ranging from 34 to 12 percent of total production. Of the principal competitive farm imports, those of cotton, beef, tobacco, wool and cheese ranged in amounts from 1.3 to 7.5 percent of production in this country. (VI, page 4.)

Farm exports to 22 trade agreement countries increased 61.2 percent from 1934-35 to 1937-38, compared with an increase of only 37.9 percent to other countries (VII, page 5.)

A.A.A. AND FOREIGN TRADE

- I. FARMER'S SHARE IN EXPORT TRADE DECLINING OVER LONG PERIOD.
 Since the beginning of this century, farm exports have dropped from nearly two-thirds of total exports to less than one-fourth of all exports in 1938. In the same period, non-farm exports have risen from about one-third to more than three-fourths of total exports.

TABLE 1. Agricultural Exports and Non-Agricultural Exports as Percentages of Total United States Exports, Years 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1938

Year Beginning July 1	Domestic Agricultural Exports ^{1/} as a Percent- age of Total Exports (Percent)	Non-Agricultural Exports as a Percent- age of Total Exports (Percent)
1900	65.0	35.0
1910	51.1	48.9
1920	40.8	59.2
1930	34.2	65.8
1938 ^{2/}	23.7	76.3

^{1/} Excludes forest products and distilled liquors, which are classified as non-agricultural.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Source: U.S.D.A., "Agricultural Statistics, 1939".

- II. EUROPEAN DISLOCATIONS CRIPPLE FARM EXPORT MARKETS. In recent years more than two-thirds of U.S. farm exports have been going to Europe, while less than a third of non-farm exports have been going to Europe. Thus agriculture has been hit much harder than industry by European nationalism, drives for self-sufficiency, mounting trade barriers, and finally the dislocations of war.

III. ACRES NEEDED FOR FARM EXPORTS EXCEED ACREAGE EQUIVALENT OF FARM IMPORTS, FOUR TO ONE. An estimate given in Table 2 shows that farm exports have represented the products of about four times as much acreage as farm imports during the last two decades. In the crop year 1938-39 farm imports were the equivalent of only about 7,564,000 acres, while farm exports represented an equivalent of 28,375,000 acres. To gain the entire farm import market is of far less importance to agriculture than to retain the farm export market. For instance, had there been no foreign trade, no exports and no imports, in 1938-39, American farmers would have lost the market for products from about 20 million acres.

TABLE 2. Acreage Equivalents ^{1/} of Principal Agricultural Exports and Imports, Crop Years 1937-38, 1938-39 And Average 1919-20 to 1938-39.

Crop Years	Equivalent Acres ^{2/}	
	Exports ^{3/}	Imports ^{4/}
(Thousands of acres at average yields)		
Average 1919-20		
to 1938-39	42,249	10,455
1937-38	36,367	8,509
1938-39 ^{5/}	28,375	7,564

^{1/} Acreage equivalents are calculated on basis of average yields 1923-32, except for cotton and tobacco, which are on 1932-36 basis, and include allowance for seed, but not for workstock required.

^{2/} All figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

^{3/} Shipments to territories included.

^{4/} Includes insular imports of sugar, excludes grain imported for milling in bond and export.

^{5/} Estimated.

Source: Division of Program Development and Coordination, B.A.E.

IV. AMERICAN FARMER MADE NET GAIN IN FOREIGN TRADE WITHOUT LOSS OF HOME MARKET. The last column in Table 3 shows that farm exports have greatly exceeded competitive farm imports in recent years, in spite of rising trade barriers abroad. Meanwhile that portion of farm imports listed as competitive has declined from 56 percent of total farm imports in 1936 to 49.9 percent in 1938.

TABLE 3. Non-Competitive and Competitive Agricultural Imports, Percent Competitive of Total Agricultural Imports, Agricultural Exports and Excess over Competitive Agricultural Imports, 1924-1938.

Calendar Year	Non-Competitive Agricultural Imports 1/ 2/ 3/	Competitive Agricultural Imports 1/ 2/	Percent Competitive of Total Agricultural Imports 1/ 2/	Domestic Agricultural Exports 4/	Excess of Domestic Agricultural Exports 5/ Over Competitive Agricultural Imports
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	Percent	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1924	927,316	983,782	51.5	2,109,705	1,125,923
1925	1,338,971	1,001,363	42.8	2,136,031	1,134,668
1926	1,443,440	972,571	40.3	1,816,592	844,021
1927	1,225,368	995,600	44.8	1,884,600	889,000
1928	1,144,520	955,268	45.5	1,862,988	907,720
1929	1,201,049	1,016,663	45.8	1,692,774	676,111
1930	768,490	700,852	47.7	1,200,710	499,858
1931	561,081	447,067	44.3	821,259	374,192
1932	371,804	295,992	44.3	662,325	366,333
1933	366,217	365,469	49.9	694,399	328,930
1934	408,328 6/	412,819 6/	50.3 6/	733,392	320,573 6/
1935	483,200	588,528	54.9	747,030	158,502
1936	546,920	694,890	56.0	709,477	14,587
1937	711,113	868,211	55.0	797,482	70,729 7/
1938 8/	478,888	476,613	49.9	827,620	351,007

- 1/ Agricultural imports exclude forest products and distilled liquors but include unmanufactured rubber and similar gums.
2/ General agricultural imports used through Dec. 31, 1933 except for wool, in which case imports for consumption have been used to show the degree of non-competitiveness.
3/ Non-competitive agricultural imports comprise such products as coffee, rubber, silk, spices, and tea.
4/ Exports exclude forest products, but include Virgin Islands of the U.S. prior to January 1, 1935.
5/ Re-exports not used in making excess computation.
6/ Imports for consumption beginning Jan. 1, 1934.
7/ Excess of imports. 8/ Preliminary
- Source: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

- V. FARM IMPORTS FOLLOW FARM PRICES. Competitive farm imports tend to increase when farm prices are favorable and decrease when farm prices are low. Table 4 shows the correspondence between the trends in farm imports and prices for 15 years.

TABLE 4. Index of Competitive Agricultural Imports and
Index of Average Farm Prices, 1924-1938
(1924-29 = 100)

Year	Competitive Agricultural Imports	Average Farm Prices
1924	99.6	97.9
1925	101.3	106.8
1926	98.4	99.3
1927	100.8	95.2
1928	96.6	102.0
1929	102.9	100.0
1930	70.9	86.3
1931	45.2	59.5
1932	29.9	44.5
1933	36.9	47.9
1934	41.8	61.6
1935	59.6	73.9
1936	70.3	78.0
1937	87.8	82.8
1938	48.2	65.0

Source: Compiled from published B.A.E. figures.

- VI. PRINCIPAL FARM EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN 1938. In 1938 the United States exported 34 percent of its tobacco, 32 percent of its cotton, 24 percent of its rice, and 12 percent of its wheat production.

Of the principal competitive farm imports, only sugar exceeded domestic production in 1938, while the United States imported only 1.3 percent of its cotton lint production, only 4.2 percent of the total slaughter of cattle and calves, only 5.5 percent of tobacco production, only 7.1 percent of wool fibre production, and only 7.5 percent of cheese production in this country.

The most important non-competitive farm imports in 1938 were coffee, rubber, silk, bananas, cocoa or cacao beans, and tea.

VII. U.S. EXPORTS TO ALL TRADE AGREEMENT COUNTRIES BOOSTED. The story of U.S. exports "before" and "after" the trade agreement program is given in Table 5, which shows an increase in our exports to every one of the trade agreement countries from 1934-1935 to 1937-1938. Exports to all trade agreement countries rose by 61.2 percent in this comparison, while exports to non-agreement countries rose by 37.9 percent in the same years.

TABLE 5. U.S. Exports 1/ to Trade Agreement Countries, 1934 and 1935 Average Value, 1937 and 1938 Average Value, and Percent of Increase 1937-38 over 1934-35.

Trade Agreement Countries <u>2/</u>	Effective Date of Trade Agreements	1934 & 1935 Average Value (Mil. Dol.)	1937 & 1938 Average Value (Mil. Dol.)	Percent of Increase 1937-38 over 1934-35 <u>5/</u>
Cuba	Sept. 3, 1934	52.7	84.3	59.9
Belgium	May 1, 1935	54.2	86.1	59.1
Haiti	June 3, 1935	3.3	3.9	15.6
Sweden	Aug. 5, 1935	35.6	64.3	80.5
Brazil	Jan. 1, 1936	42.0	65.3	55.5
Canada	Jan. 1, 1936	312.8	488.5	56.2
Netherlands <u>3/</u> (inc. overseas territories)	Feb. 1, 1936	74.9	160.6	114.4
Switzerland <u>4/</u>	Feb. 15, 1936	8.0	10.1	26.0
Honduras	Mar. 2, 1936	5.8	5.9	2.0
Columbia	May 20, 1936	21.8	40.0	83.8
Guatemala	June 15, 1936	4.0	7.2	81.2
France (including colonies)	June 15, 1936	127.4	164.8	29.4
Nicaragua	Oct. 1, 1936	2.5	3.1	24.8
Finland	Nov. 2, 1936	6.1	12.1	100.4
El Salvador	May 31, 1937	3.0	3.6	20.0
Costa Rica	Aug. 2, 1937	2.7	5.0	82.3
Czechoslovakia <u>4/</u>	Apr. 16, 1938	3.0	19.9	563.4
Total, trade agreement countries		759.8	1,224.8	61.2
Total, nonagreement countries		1,448.0	1,996.8	37.9
Total, all countries		2,207.8	3,221.6	45.9

1/ Including reexports.

2/ Comprising 17 countries with which agreements become effective early enough to be of importance in the 1937-38 average of exports.

3/ These figures include Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

4/ U.S. Statistics show only a small portion of actual exports to these countries as most of the exports are transshipped through other countries.

5/ Calculated on basis of fuller figures in thousands.

Source: "Commerce Reports", February 18, 1939.

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 DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
 LABORATORY OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
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TABLE I			
Properties of the compounds			
Compound	Molecular weight	Boiling point (°C)	Ref.
1. Benzene	78.1	80.1	1
2. Toluene	92.1	110.6	2
3. Xylene	106.1	140.4	3
4. Ethylbenzene	106.1	136.2	4
5. Propylbenzene	120.1	159.2	5
6. Butylbenzene	134.1	179.9	6
7. Pentylbenzene	148.1	199.1	7
8. Hexylbenzene	162.1	216.2	8
9. Heptylbenzene	176.1	232.4	9
10. Octylbenzene	190.1	247.6	10
11. Nonylbenzene	204.1	261.8	11
12. Decylbenzene	218.1	275.0	12
13. Undecylbenzene	232.1	288.2	13
14. Dodecylbenzene	246.1	301.4	14
15. Tridecylbenzene	260.1	314.6	15
16. Tetradecylbenzene	274.1	327.8	16
17. Pentadecylbenzene	288.1	341.0	17
18. Hexadecylbenzene	302.1	354.2	18
19. Heptadecylbenzene	316.1	367.4	19
20. Octadecylbenzene	330.1	380.6	20
21. Nonadecylbenzene	344.1	393.8	21
22. Eicosylbenzene	358.1	407.0	22
23. Heneicosylbenzene	372.1	420.2	23
24. Docosylbenzene	386.1	433.4	24
25. Tricosylbenzene	400.1	446.6	25
26. Tetracosylbenzene	414.1	459.8	26
27. Pentacosylbenzene	428.1	473.0	27
28. Hexacosylbenzene	442.1	486.2	28
29. Heptacosylbenzene	456.1	499.4	29
30. Octacosylbenzene	470.1	512.6	30
31. Nonacosylbenzene	484.1	525.8	31
32.triacontylbenzene	498.1	539.0	32
33. heneicosylbenzene	512.1	552.2	33
34. docosylbenzene	526.1	565.4	34
35.tricosylbenzene	540.1	578.6	35
36.triacontylbenzene	554.1	591.8	36
37.triacontylbenzene	568.1	605.0	37
38.triacontylbenzene	582.1	618.2	38
39.triacontylbenzene	596.1	631.4	39
40.triacontylbenzene	610.1	644.6	40
41.triacontylbenzene	624.1	657.8	41
42.triacontylbenzene	638.1	671.0	42
43.triacontylbenzene	652.1	684.2	43
44.triacontylbenzene	666.1	697.4	44
45.triacontylbenzene	680.1	710.6	45
46.triacontylbenzene	694.1	723.8	46
47.triacontylbenzene	708.1	737.0	47
48.triacontylbenzene	722.1	750.2	48
49.triacontylbenzene	736.1	763.4	49
50.triacontylbenzene	750.1	776.6	50